JOHN KELLY'S SITUATION.

TIEWS OF A WELL-INFORMED DEMO-CRATIC DELEGATE TO SYRACUSE. The Action of the Tammany Delegates in the Convention - Did Mr. Kelly Aspire to the Regular Newslandion f-Chief Judge Church's Presence in the Convention.

Syracuse Convention returned to this city yesterder. "What," said a reporter of THE SUN, "will be the probable effect of the Tammany demon-

A well-known Democratic delegate to the

stration at Syracuse on the ticket ?"
"My judgment," answered the delegate, "is that it will not materially affect the result; and for the simple reason that Mr. Kelly had no case, and the case he pretended to have he gave away before his delegation left the Convention. 'There is one,' says Talleyrand, 'who is wiser than anybody, and that is everybody.' Our people individually may reason poorly, but communities are usually very logical, and when a man takes such a step as this of Mr. Kelly the people will apply to it the test of their remorse-less logic, and Mr. Kelly's case will not stand such a test at all. His pretended grievance is the nomination of Gov. Robinson; but he left the Convention before Robinson was nominated. Not sixteen delegates had voted, when Mr. Schell led the secoders from the Convention. Granted Robinson's nomination would have instifled their withdrawal, he had not yet been pominated; nor, if they remained and did their duty toward the party, as they understood their duty, was it certain that he would be. Up to their withdrawal Mr. Kelly had no complaint to make to the Convention, whether about organization or about its proceedings. The delegates that he claimed were entitled to seats from New York city were allowed seats, and no others. His delegation had their own choice, both of temporary and permanent Chairmen and secretaries. Nothing occurred in the rul-ing of the Chairman, or in the action of the Convention to which he took exception. He participated in balloting until three counties had been called, and when the name of Wood of Cattaraugus, the sixteenth delegate on the roll, was called, Mr. Schell arose and said that as it was apparent that Mr. Robinson would be nominated, the seventy-two Tammany dele-gates would retire. The fact that Mr. Bobinson might be nominated was no pretext for retiring but, if his nomination was really such a grievous wrong as the Tammany delegates pretended it was, the presumption was that he would not be nominated-not that he would be nominated. Besides, the Tammany delegates had voted for a series of resolutions which the Hon. S. S. Cox, a Tammany man, had assisted in drawing, and which the Hon. Erastus Brooks, another Tammany man, had reported to the Convention, approving of Mr. inson's administration in the most unqualified manner. After endorsing his administration it would have been an absurdity for them to bolt his renomination. It was still more absurd to retire from the mere apprehension that he would be nominated. If such an apprehension were a sufficient excuse for bolting the ticket way did they go into the Convention at all? And why, while there, did they approve of his administration? If it was not such an excuse, why did they leave before their appre-

their imaginary grievance was consummated?
"The fact is, Mr. Keily and his men, as I said before, have no case, and the only pretext they had they threw away by leaving the Convention before it had done anything to which they then or since objected. They have no case, unless the will of a minority should prevail over the will of the majority. If one man, or faction of men, have the right to say whom the Convention of their party shall or shall not nominate, they necessarily have, by implication, the right say whom they shall nominate. An oli-archical government may be conducted on uch principles, perhaps, but not a representa-

hensions were confirmed by overt acts-before

tive one."
"Bur," inquired THESUN reporter, "why did
the Convention stand so firmly for Gov. Robinson, when, by taking any other man in the
State, they could have had the support of Tam-

many Hall?"

Delegate—There were many reasons. I will give you what I regard as the controlling one. First, Gov. Robinson is believed by the people generally to have made an excellent Governor, and one not easy to replace. Second, Tammany has offered Gov. Robinson an insult to which ief Magistrate of this State was ever before ted. Two years ago, or thereabout, Mr. brocaimed—so I have been told—that no not the name of Bobinson should ever office again in the State of New York, resently he procured his personal folia in Tammany Hall to declare with him I Gov. Bobinson should be nominated they would not vote for him. The Consum was unwilling to see a Chief Magistrate the people of this State have several elected to some of the most responsible in their gift, and whom they have deemed yof the highest civic honors the State of York can confer, publicly humiliated in to gratify the personal animosity of Mr.

But," said the reporter, "are you not over-ting Mr. Kelly's grievances?" king Mr. Kelly's grievances?

Ling Mr. Kelly's grievances?

Ling Mr. Control of the contrary, I was just coming that. Undoubtedly, the principal, if not the ygenuine motive for Mr. Kelly's extraordive course toward Mr. Robinson was the reval of trumbaton from the office of County rai approval of the whole legal profes-less who have looked into the subject gapprove of the G v rn r's course; but it mass of the people neither knowner thing about it. Why should they? The

in great mass of the people neither know nor sare anything about it. Why should they? The few who live upon the office or who transact business with it may get warm over such a subset business with it may get warm over such a subset business with it may get warm over such a subset business with it may get warm over such a subset business with it may get warm over such a subset business with it may get warm over such a subset business of the discribest growing of the distribution of official patronage. Any one who attempts to build up a party or to attempt a beam moon the discontent of a disappointed officeholder or place-seeker, even heart the name of the aggrieved is Gumbleson, and John Kelly is his patron saint, will searn that he could spend his time much more profitably in extracting sunbeams from cheumbers, or in canning apples for the nearishment of the lost tribes of Israel, Another reason for the Convention standing fraily by Rebinson is that no candidate so fully as he in arreated the administrative policy which within the last five years has transformed our State Government from one of the worst in some respects in the Union. It seemed practically impossible to nominate any other candidate but dow. Robleson without conveying the impression that the principles upon which he had administered the Government are unacceptable to be is party. No other man could have been nominated—specially after the threats from Tammany Halls—who would not have necessarily represented a reactionary policy. Besides, many of the delegates thought that, as there was a fixedly one machine candidate for Governmy, whom all who like that sort of thing sould vote for, it was but fair to give all those who do not like it a candidate for their suffice. In this way the people have the privilege of expressing their preference, and of enjoying the rule of that sort of antidate which they approve.

Here THES UN PROPERTY asked. "Was Mr. Kelly's nomination by the secoders a surprise to year Convention."

Here This Sun reporter asked. "Was Mr. Reliy's incomination by the seceders a surprise to year Convention?"

Believate—Not altogether. Mr. Kelly, like many so-called self-made men, is vain and self-influent. Having risen by a sort of distinction from very humble beginnings, he has acquired, as such men often de, a degree of confidence in himsed which leads him to despise advice, and to exact obedience where he ought to seek co-operation. He has not learned that power, like money, as a treasure the more secure, the more carefully it is concealed from the public eye. It was supposed and I incline to think correctly, to have been Mr. Kelly's intention to take the nomination himself had he succeeded in breaking the Robinson line, lience his refusal to concentrate on any caudidate, and, when some concentration because of a nomination. Till the Convention refused to adjourn without a ballot for Governor Mr. Kelly did not despair of breaking the Robinson line and of seeing his own name at the head of the theet. When all hope of such a result was abandoned he began to realize that he mail been gamblink with the devil and had lost. He handed his secure—the trunched—over to Mr. Scheil and followed him out of the Convention. His chieflainey was gone forever. He accepted the nomination for Governor in the evening because no one else could be found whose nomination would not have been more reliculous. He expected and supposed here the foreversal and supposed here the provided for a treasure could be found whose nomination would not have been more reliculous. He expected and supposed here the foreversal and supposed here the provided for a treasure and the provided for a treasure

date to receive the vote of his followers in case of Mr. Robinson's nomination, but the Greenbackers, with characteristic perversity, put a Bepulican at the head of their ticket. This left him no alternative but to nominate himself, or some one of the few witless disciples who followed him into exile at Shakespeare Hail. When he came to run his eve over his dwindled train, as it gathered around him there, he saw no gubernatorial timber. The representative men of their faction had all fled but Schell, John B. Haskin, and Lleut-Governor Dorsheimer. Of Schell as a candidate Mr. Kelly had had already more than enough. Haskin had still quite too much of the odor of the so-called City Democracy in his garments, even if he was otherwise available. Dorsheimer—well, it is expensive to head a bolting ticket, and a delegate who expects his expenses in going to a convention paid by the candidate he supports, of course could not be expected to accept a position at once so costly and unprofitable as that which the Shakespearean rebels had to offer. Mr. Kelly took the nomination, therefore, from sheer necessity, and because he did not dare to go home without providing for his disgruntled followers some sort of a file to bite. His nomination was his deposition. The process of deposing him commenced when his delegation authorized Mr. Schell to lead them out of the Convention. It was practically consummated when they compelled him in Shakespeare Hail to become the acrapercat, and carry the sins of his faction into the wilderness.

"Did not some of the speeches in the Convention," asked The Sun reporter, "shak Rooinson's friends a little?"

Delegate—What effect discreet and sensible talk might have had upon the Convention it is difficult to say. Grady's speech brought over two delegations to Robinson. Had he kept on long enough he might before he deserted to the Tammany braves. What have made the nomination unanimous, for all I know. The only appear that was converted, I was told, by the arguments of Ned Kearney, in his way one o

"Then," observed the reporter, "you are rot expecting that Mr. Kelly will poll a very large vote?"

Delegate—Well, unless I have always overestimated Mr. Kelly's political judgment, I cannot expect him to run more than a week or two, at any rate. It is an expensive luxury for a man to run an independent ticket, even in the county of New York alone. I do not know how much Mr. Cornell's friends may be disposed to assist him; but from present appearanaes Mr. Cornell can place all funds at his command more advantageously than in helping to keep the breath of life in Tammany Hall. Mr. Kelly will learn to his sorrow, before he is a fortnight older, what a large proportion of his following consists of parasites who will desert him the instant they discover that his wand is broken, and they will be the first to discover that he has disqualified himself for further leadership, and that every one who followed him to Shakespeare Hall must share his fate.

Tobserve, said The Nus reporter, "that no votes were cast in the Convention for Chief Judge Church, How did that happan?"

Delegate—Well, I suppose because there was no one there who cared to cast them. Judge Church himself was up in the balcony of the hall, where ne could see without being seen, during the session of the Convention.

As for the rest of the Tammany party, who do not appear to have flaured in the farce in Shakespeare Hall, their situation is summed up in a remark made by the Hon. S. S. Cox to a Robinson delegate when he followed Mr. Schell out of the Convention, "Oh, how I hate to do this!" Such a feeling as that among officers of Mr. Cox's rank on the Tammany staff is not auspicious of a long or formidable candidacy of Mr. Kelly.

VIEWS OF CITY POLITICIANS.

Tammany Men Reticent in Mr. Kelly's Ab-

The Irving Hall Democracy claim they are now the regular organization of the party in this city. They were not admitted into the Convention as delegates even after the Tam-many delegation had withdrawn. Indeed a esolution to effect that end was tabled by the Convention. But the Convention, just before its adjournment, passed the following:

Received, That the Democratic organization of the city and county of New York are hereby requested and au-thorized by this Convention to organize the Democratic voters of that city in support of the nominees of the Dem-

The organization named in this resolution. the Irving Hall Democrats say, is their own the Irving Hall Democrats say, is their own, they having assumed that name at their organization in 1878. They intend to exercise the authority given them by this resolution. The Executive Committee of their party will meet to-morrow, and take the initiatory steps towards the adoption of means by which all the Democrats in this city may work together for the success of the State ticket. Mr. Maurice J. Power, one of the leaders in that organization said, yesterday, that its doors would undoubtedly be opened wide enough to admit all Democrats who intend to support the nominees of the State Convention. This is no time to draw lines between the different elements of the anti-Tammany Democracy he con-

anominess of the State Convention. This is no time to draw lines between the different elements of the anti-Tammany Democracy he sontinued. The position taken by John Kelly puts upon the Democrats who have hitherto opposed him the duty of getting out the Democratic vote for Gov. Robinson and the other nominess of the party. Our organization must prove itself able to do the work that the State Convention has given us. I am in favor of a union of all Democrats who are willing to support the State ticket."

Ex-Assemblyman James Daly is also in favor of a union of Gov. Robinson's supporters. He says that the Tammany party, by refusing to support the ticket, has ceased to be the regular organization of the party, and he is confident that within the next two weeks the Democrats who intend to support the Convention's nominess will be organized on the broadest and most liberal basis.

Ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, who is an influential member of the Irving Hall Democracy, not only favors a union of the Democrats who have opposed Tammany, but believes tont the new organization should te so constructed that all Tammany men who wish 6 support the State Convention's nominees may join it. Both he and Mr. Power are confident that this policy will be followed by the Irving Hall Democracy in carrying out the directions of the State Convention to organize the Democrats of this city. They and other members of this organization believe that this policy will attract to them many men who are now active members of the Tammany party.

The Tammany Democrats are remarkably reticent. Mr. Edward D. Gale, their leader in the Eighth Assembly District, expressed his feelings yesterday when he said: "Wait until after Monday. I had rather not say anything to-day." It was subsequently ascertained that John Kelly would be in New York to-day or to-morrow, and that he had telegraphed the Secretary of the Tammany Committee on Organization to convent that Committee on Organization to convent that Committee on Organization to convent that the secretary

The Park Commissioners

The answers of Park Commissioners Wenman and Conover to Mayor Cooper's demand for facts on which the charges made by each Commissioner against his colleagues are based were received by the Mayor yes-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, Sept. 10, 1879.

so the Hoa. Educated begins, Major.

Size: In answer to yours of the 8th tost, this day by me exceived, informing me that you are in receipt of an official copy of the resolutions adapted by the Department Finite Parks in the 3d that, being the resolutions re-ring to the diversity of the diversity of the five and the state of the state of the five and the state of the state referred for A reference to these minutes will be you that the irranible and resolutions were offered Mr. Wenman. I world it common with Mr. Wenman. Commissioner Wenman was out of the city yesterday, and a copy of his letter could not be obtained. Commissioner Lane's answer will be sent to the Mayor to morrow.

HALIPAX, N. S., Sept. 13.—Gold has been discovered at Burk's Gut, Newfoundland. Specimens of

quartz contain considerable gold. A copper tuine has been discovered at Harbor Main, Conception Bay, New-Mrs. Brown's Boarding House, orous story just commenced in The Arm Chair Ou price 6 cents. For sale by all newdealers. - Adv

Nervous debility and weakness of generative organs positively cured by Alleu's Brain Food, \$1. Ditman, As-tor House; Zitz, 1,240 Broadway; Alleu's B15 1st av. Scaf for circular.—Ads.

MR. LANGSTAFF'S MISSION

SEEKING AID TO ENABLE THE HOW-ARDS TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK.

An Appeal to the Public—The Present Needs of the Association—Mr. Gould's Offering—The Howards' Interpretation of His Promise.

A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in this city yesterday. The object of his visit is to solicit funds to enable the association to continue its work in that city. Mr. Langstaff started from Memphis on Sept. 1. He has visited Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. In Chicago and Pittsburgh he addressed public meetings, and in each city \$1,000 was at once contributed for the association. He has re-sided in Memphis fifteen years, having gone there from a large hardware house in this city to establish a business in that branch of trade. ough. He was one of the first members of the Howard Association in that city, and he has twice suffered from the epidemic-first in 1867 and again a year ago. Of the twenty-three members of the association in 1867, he is the only one now actively connected with it. Twenty have died from yellow fever and two have re-moved from Memphis. In the last two years he has studied the epidemic and the condition of the city very closely, and he is able to give very full and accurate information regarding the disease. A year ago last night Mr. Langstaff

was thought to be dying with yellow fever. Of the condition and needs of the city he said last night that he did not believe the public was sufficiently informed. Its condition is exceed-ingly sad, and its needs are most urgent. Immediately on his arrival, Mr. Langstaff called for advice upon several prominent members of

for advice upon several prominent members of the hardware trade, with whom he is best acquainted. The result was the following letter:

To the Hardware Ford of Frost, New York, Sept 13, 1879.

To the Hardware Ford of Frost, New York, Sept 13, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: I am in your city, representing the Howard Association of Memphis, who in calamities like the district of the friendless fever-stricken vietim receives the charity of his more fortunate fellow men.

At least saxy days will elapse before our city will be relieved by the advent of frost from the scourge that is daily adding to the already long list.

There are at present about 400 patients under our charge, who are dependent upon us for physicians, nurses, medicines, and nourishment, there being neither work nor wages now in our city. Unless aid is forthcoming immediately, these patients must be abandoned to fleet fale, as the generous donations already received will be attacked in a for days. Our expenses are averaged to the control of the strength of the part is well remembered, I carriestly appeal, through your Beard, for aid for these unfortunate human beings. Yery respectfully your obedient servant.

President Howard Association, Hemphis, Tenn.

At a meeting of the Board held yesterday af-

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

President Howard Association, Memphis, Tenn.

At a meeting of the Board held yesterday afternoon it was resolved that this Board commend this plant to the benevolence of their follow citizens, and respectfully solicit contributions therefor. All moneys sent to the Board will be forwarded at once, and without expense, to the Howard Association at Memphis. Checks should be drawn to the order of the Hardware Board of Trade, Limited, and sent to them at 4 and 5 Warren street, New York city.

Mr. Langstaff said that he went to the hardware trade first because he was best acquainted with those in it. Afterward he went to the Chamber of Commerce, where he left a similar letter with George Wilson, the Secretary. Mr. Wilson promised to call the sitention of President Babcock to the letter on Monday morning, and it is probable that a special meeting of the chamber relative to the subject will be called.

Mr. Langstaff says that there are now about 1,100 whites and 12,000 negroes in Memphis. Thirty-two thousand of the population have left. Probably the majority of those remaining would follow them if they were able and were allowed to do so. As mentioned in his letter, there are now about 400 partents in the charge of the Howard Association, and to care for these, as well as for the poor who cannot quit the city, about \$1,000 per day is required. Owing to poverty and sickness few in the city are able to provide for themselves. Those who have gone are not able to aid the association in its work. Many of them spect nearly all their money to escape from the city list year and this year. It costs them much more to live during their enforced absence than it would to live at their homes. They feel that they have lost largely in business and otherwise on account of the fever, and hence they are rejuctant or unable to contribute for the said of the yellow fever sufferers.

The necessary aid—and, in the opinion of Mr. Langstaff has visited several cities, and is now exerting himself in Nay

sewers, and all the refuse is deposited in deep vaults.

These vaults are sunk very deep, from 40 to 60 feet, into the same deposit that underlies the city, the theory being that the sand would absorb or allow the percolation of the sewerage. During the prevalence of the fever last year all the slops from the sick rooms were thrown into these vanits. It was thought that the frost would kill all the germs of the disease. This theory proved fullacious. The depth and protection of the vaults fostered the germs. To aggravate the evil the cisterns are invariably built within ten or twenty feet of the vaults and the water in the cisterns has been belouisd. There are about 800 of these existerns. To these causes must be attributed the presence of yellow fever this year in Memphis. Early in April an effort was made to thoroughly cleanse the city, and it was supposed every germ of the disease was washed away or killed. That such was not the case is proved by chemical analysis and by the fact that the steamship Plymouth that was sent to Boston to winter on account of having laid yellow fever abourd, failed to get rid of it. It was discovered that, though the weather was intensely cold and the fee thick about the vessel, the keel was so deep in the water that the temperature was sufficiently high to preserve the germs. The very depth of the Memphis vaults, which was supposed to be their sanitary safety, was their chief defect. Coppers and lime are now being poured into the vaults, and in the winter they will be cleaned and flied with dry earth and abandoned.

As soon as the fover subsides the city. The former will send an engineer to make a sanitary survey, and the citizens of Memphis and the Sate of Tennessee are invited to a meeting in St. Louis, to draft a bill for relief of the city. The former will send an engineer to make a sanitary survey, and the citizens of Memphis and the standard of the city are to improve ments. The Governor will be petitioned to call a special session of the Lagislatfre to act upon the bill.

rant its abandonment, which would seem necessary unless some change of its sanitary system is effected.

In addition to the vaults the unhealthy condition of the city has been increased by a large bayou about a third of a mile from the city. It runs parallel to, yet in an opposite direction from, the river, and empties into it. Into this bayou the few sewers of the city empty, and it has been made the receptacle of dead dogs and other small animals and refuse. The unwholesome condition of the city is In a great degree, Mr. Langstaff finisks, atributable to the poor management of its corporate officers. Last January a new city Government was organized, with Dr. D. T. Porter as President, and two associates. They are known as the Board of Commissioners of the Taxing District of Shelby County. When they took charge of affairs the city was virtually bankrupt. The city owed \$5,500,000, and the assessment roll showed only \$18,000,000 of assessable property. Before the war the city was assessed at \$28,000,000. Since then \$6,000,000 has been solzed by the State for arrears of taxes. Under the new regime it is hoped the city will be put in proper sanitary condition, and its prespectify assured. Every possible measure will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic. To show the desire of the citzens to this end, Mr. Langstaff says the cleansing of the city last April was largely accomplished by the Voluntary contributions of the residents.

As to the work of the Howards, in whose behalf Mr. Langstaff appeals to the public, there are now twenty-two members and fully. They are actuated wholly by charity, and if, for want of funds, they are compelied to suspend their labors, they will disband, and will probably quit the city. Once disbanded, they can never be reorganized, he thinks, Last year the association received and disbursed in round numbers half a million of dollars. This year the epidemic has not been as severe, yet the Association will require \$6,000 has been received, and of this amount \$10,000 was contribut

he left his message with Mr. Gould's associates.

"The donation of Mr. Gould was as much a surprise to us as to any one," said Mr. Langstaff. "If it had not come when it did, we would have been compelled to discontinue our labors. We were on the point of doing so when the telegram announcing the first \$5,000 reached us." It was suggested that there was no need of the association seeking other aid if, as Mr. Gould said he would de'rny all the cxpenses of the association. Mr. Langstaff said that he did not so understand Mr. Gould. All the correspondence between Mr. Gould and the association had been published. The association did not infer from Mr. Gould's first telegram that he was to be drawn on for any amount, but rather that he hoped that his charity would arouse others, and also that he would supply further funds himself it necessary. The association would not under the circumstances draw upon Mr. Gould or any one else without special instructions. Mr. Gould was ignorant of their needs when he said that he would give further aid, as was evident from the intercognition in his despatch asking for their daily expenses. He has already given more money than any other person, last year or this, and doubtless, if the question was raised that he had promised to see the association through, more money would be forthcoming. Mr. Langstaff felt sure that Mr. Gould would receive a hearty welcome if he ever visited Memphis.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEMPHIS,

The Pingue Expending Itself in Few Infector Districts-Mortality for the Week. Мемриів, Sept. 13.—The fever made

another advance to-day in the number of new cases. The Health Board's report shows that the number of cases since 5 o'clock last evening was ten whites and thirteen colored. Among the whites reported is Judge J. L. Sharp, 76 years, 475 Shelby street. He has lived here a number of years, and formerly practised law. He is a Mexican war veteran, and is dying of black vomit to-night. The cases of death reported to-day number two colored and two whites. The latter are Jos. Dargis, 13 years, 211 Carolina street; Geo. N. Paine, 47 years, 69 Adams street, clerk at Hill, Fountaine & Co.'s grocery and commission store, Front street. To-day one year ago there were twenty-

& Co.'s grocery and commission store, Front street. To-day one year ago there were twentynine cases, all whites, and ninety-three cases of death, of which forty-nine were whites. The total number of cases to that date was 2,037, and the cases of death 1,655.

The Howards report to-night six new cases among whites, including John H. Ourehan, superintendent of the clothing store of R. M. Drake & Co., in Main street. The Howards intend by Monday to drop two physicians from their medical corps and double up the eight districts into six, the fever having almost exhausted itself in the two old infected districts. This will leave only six physicians on duty. The Howards' nurse report to-night shows the number of siek receiving attention to be 179; number of whites sick, 118; number of colored sick, 61; number of nurses on duty, 178.

Dr. J. Chaneller, Secretary of the City Board of Heaith, reports for the week ending Sept. 13; Total number of new cases of yellow fever, 182—whites, 62; colored, 70; under 5 years, 6; total number of new cases of sellow fever, and 6 from all other causes—whites, 34; colored, 20; total number to date, 342.

A special to the Appeal to-night says that Harry Childress of Memphis, conductor on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, died of apoplexy at Laclede Hotel this morning. Mr. Childress left Memphis at the outbreak of the fever, when trains stooped running on his road.

The donations to the Howard Association to day aggregate \$1.545, of which \$1.500 was from George H. Morgan, Secretary of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, making \$2.500 as the total subscription of the Exchange to the association.

total subscription of the Exchange to the asso-ciation.

Father Walsh's physician now says he has not yellow fever, but his illness is caused by pros-tration from overwork.

The following appeal to Union soldiers and the press, signed by H. F. Hill, Chairman, and W. F. B. Millard, Secretary, has been issued: Comanus: Asistus: Our local press stamp us as a fraud. We organized July 21. The Howards furnish medicines, physicians, and nurses, but no rations. Presi-dent Porter furnishes rations to the people in camp, otherwise no food. We do not deceive you.

The weather was clear and pleasant. The

deat Porter furnishes rations to the people in camp; otherwise no food. We do not deceive you.

The weather was clear and pleasant. The thermometer ranged from 62 to 76 to-day.

The Bev. Father William Walsh has been sick with fever at Camp Father Mathew since Wednesday. He had the lever last year. His case has not been reported as yellow fever. All relief associations are practising rigid economy in everything, without neglecting the sick. The Masonio Helief Association withdrew all their nurses to-day, their sick, numbering some twenty, being convaloseing rapidly.

Washinoron, Sept. 13.—The National Board of Health announces for the week that "the comparative difference between the epidemics of 1878 and 1879 becomes more and more marked as the season advances. During the past week there has been no increase of cases at the chief centres, and but one local outbreak beyond their limits, viz., at Buntyn Station, Tenn. The disease has not yet spread from this point. The work of cleansing, disinfection, and isolation is pressed with still more vigor at all infected places." A table prepared by the Board shows that while for the current week this year there have been two new case at New Orleans and no cases of death, there were during the same week last year, 1,528 cases and 530 cases of death. In Memphis, for the same versical versus the conversion of the current week the conversion week last year, 1,528 cases and 530 cases of death. In Memphis, for the same versus the conversion records howe last season. 530 cases of death. In Memphis, for the same period, the comparative record shows 145 cases and 44 cases of death, against 687 cases of death last year. The number of cases in 1878 during the week could not be ascertained by the au-thorities. Against fifteen places in 1878, the fe-ver is confined to the three points above men-

TELEGRAPH WAR IN BUFFALO.

The Western Union Trying to Prevent the

New Company from Erecting Poles. BUFFALO, Sept. 13 .- Some time time ago: new telegraph company was organized in New York known as the American Union Company. The new company at once began to The Western Union push their work. fought them throughout the State, and they did not put up a pole without encountering opposition. The most decided opposition was made in this city, the Western Union exerting every effort, but without success, to defeat the new company in getting a grant from the city to put up poles The American Union erected their poles Inotwithstanding the obstacles thrown in their way by the Western people. The poles were cur down and the wires were clipped the night time. The most determined fight was shown when the American Union laborers

the night time. The most determined fight was shown when the American Union laborers on Friday reached the corner of Seneca and Pearl streets. Here the American Union men put up a 65-foot pole, so as to pass over the wires of the Western Union Company. After getting the pole up on Friday hight they went home. At midnight the manager of the American Union learned that the Western Union Company were hoisting new poles about twenty feet either side of the 65-foot pole. He quickly gathered his men, and they began stringing their wires. The Western Union employees cut them as fast as they were run over the poles, and things began to grow warm. Hard words were used, and it looked as though the opposing parties would come to blows, but the police interfered and things remained quiet until at about noon to-day.

The American Union Company kept a man on their high pole all day to prevent its being cut down, and the Western Union Company had a man at the foot with a large axe to fell it as soon as the other man should come down. Both companies had large gangs of men on the seene. Words were continually exchanged, and at about 3 P. M. were followed by blows. A Western Union man called an American Union man insulting names, whereupon the offender was knocked down. This was the signal for a general flight, and for a few minutes matters were exceedingly hot. A revolver was drawn, and hatchets, vises nippers, Ac. were freely and dangerously displayed. A large police force was soon on the spot, and the affray was broken up. Twenty-one men were arrested including the chief operator and line superintendent of the Western Union. They were taken before the Police Court and admitted to ball. No serious injuries resulted from the fracas, except that one man had his arm cut with a hatchet. The police force was exceedingly hot. A revolver was drawn, and he hatchet. The police force was exceeding the chief operator and line superintendent of the Western Union They were taken before the Police Court and admitted to ball. No serious inju

Interviewing M. Victor Capoul.

M. Victor Capoul was playing a banjo when a reporter called upon him at the Beividere Hotel. Mure over, he was singing a stanza from "Grandfather's Clock." chich song he says he proposes to introduce into one of he opera bouffes this season. This was the way he sang i

the opera bouffes this season. This was the way he sang it:

Oh, my grandfather's cloack
Was too beeg for ze shaif.

M. Capoul says that Nilson's voice shows signs of
overwork. After the interview M. Capoul went to the
spectacular play at Niblo's. The N. Y. Family Story Paper

American "Star" Soft Capsules. wrapper. Best Avoid inferior capsules offered.

DEAD IN A "HAUNTED" HOUSE JOHN REINER'S REMARKABLE SUICIDA

NEAR LAUREL HILL, L. L. Hanging Himself in the Descrited House in which John T. Daly of the Windsor Hotel Killed Himself-A Strange Diagram Left.

On the "old wood road" that leads from Woodside to Laurel Hill, L. L. in a lonely spot on the De Bevolse estate, stands an old wooden house. It was built with two stories and a easement, and originally must have been rather pretentious country residence, but now it is in the last stages of dilapidation. The windows are sashless, the doors off the hinges, the front steps have rotted down, and on one side the basement wall has fallen in. It stands in a cultivated field, surrounded by large patches of growing vegetables. Directly opposite, across the sandy road, is a pond of stagnant water. People call this house haunted. Its appearance is worthy of the name, and yet more its history. In that gloomy, deserted house, on the 6th of May, 1877, the dead body of John T. Daly, the builder of the Windsor Hotel, was found hang-ing in a back room in the first story, suspended by his own handkerchief; and in that same house, in a room in the basement, the dead body of John Reiner was found hanging yesterday.

It was a little after I o'clock yesterday, when a party of boys who had gone to the pond to eatch frogstired of that sport and began playing around the "haunted house," as they called it It required some courage to enter that grim building, and one boy, snatching the hat from the head of a playfellow, threw it in the back window of the basement. The owner of the hat jumped down after his hat, and an instant hat jumped down after his hat, and an instant later scrambled out with a very white face, for he had almost stumbled against the dead body of a man. The lads ran with all haste and told Constable Duffy of Woodside of what they had seen. The constable immediately went to the place with a party of neighbors, and there found the body of a man hanging from a beam by a new piece of sash cord. It was so long that the man's knees just touched the ground, for there was no floor in this back room, which seems to have been the cellar of the house. His head was thrown back, and his hands were clasped in front of him. The attitude was that of prayer, and he was quite dead. The body was cut down and taken to the town mergue, which is presided over by Undertaker Bowne, who took charge of Mr. Daly's body. Coroner Carroll of Newtown, who held the inquest upon the body of Mr. Daly's was sent for, and he came and impanelled a jury. Then the dead man's person was searched. He was well dressed in a brown suit, in the pockets of which were found \$1.20 in silver, a baker's roll, and a memorandum book containing cards of many kinds. Some were invitations to picnics, one was the business card of M. Goldstein, with George Haizel, City Marshal, Fourth District Court." The memorandum book had entries showing that the owner was a painter by trade, and that his name was Jacob Reiner. There were two addresses, one of 188 Norfolk street, the other 70 Mangin street, New York. One entry in the book referred to some difficulty with his wife and mother-in-law. The last entry with a date was made on the 26th of July and read: later scrambled out with a very white face, for he Geswungen, Kein gelt, kein gold.

july and read:

Geswanzen, Keingelt, keingold.

But the strangest thing in the book was the flagram on the third page, of the first floor, the floor where Daly hanged himself, in this bouse. It was very minute, and underneath were the words:

"Ich komme." "I come."

It seemed that the dead man had deliberately sought that place in which to make an end of himself. How long he had been dead no one knew. No one had seen him about that neighborhood. Strangely enough the face was not discolored at all, and it would have seemed to have been almost impossible for a man to have choked to death in the position in which he was found with the head thrown backward, and the weight of the body resting upon the back of the neck. It was thought that he might have taken poison before hanging himself. If this proves true the similarity between this autoids and that of Daly first shot himself as well as hanged himself. The jury after their investigation, adjourned until Wednesday, for Coroner Carroll wanted to go to a quoit match, and it was necessary to inquire after Reiner in this city.

At 70 Mangin street a reporter for TRE Sun found the dead man's family and an elder brother. A messenger from the Coroner had told them the news. The wife and her two little girls could hardly comprehend as yet the weight of the blow, and did not show great grief. "My husband has been ill and very despondent for some time," said Mrs. Reiner. "He was a house painter by trade, and we have been living at 188 Norfolk street. He owned this house, and used to be well off once; but the hard times came, rents went down, taxes were no lower, and work was scarce, so he became very gioomy. My little daughter here fell and hurt herself, and that added to his trouble. I was afraid his mind was affected. This morning, however, he went away quite cheerful, saying that he had some work that he must see about the first time to realize the truth, she rocked her body to and fro and moaned. "Trouble in the family? Oh, no, sir, none, never; but it was his business

AN INDEPENDENT TAMMANY MAN.

Mr. Breen will Stay in the General Committee and Vote for Robinson

Matthew P. Breen, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Chairman, announcing his purpose to vote the regular Democratic ticket:
The How Henry L. Clinton, Chairman of the General Committee of Taminitary Hall.

Figure 19 Halt.

Size: If my vote could elect Mr. John Keily Governor of the State of New York it would be cast for him in preference to almost any man I know of in public life. But Mr. Kelly does not expect to be elected. Indeed, he is not a causidate for any such purpose, for he avows his sole object in presenting himself before the people to be to elect Mr. Cornell, the Republican candidate. If this be not the exact language of his declaration, it is the necessary corollary to the position assumed by him. Let those who threaten to follow him reflect upon the

the necessary corollary to the position assumed by him.

Let those who threaten to follow him reflect upon the consequences. The election of a Republican taket would necessarily transfer to Republican officials for a period of three years the vast patronage of the Empire State. Nor would the evil end here. The reforms imaginated and conducted under the two last administrations, bringing a reduction of debt and taxation, and in traducting a spiral of common the management of public the state is a spiral of common traductions a spiral of common traductions as a spiral of common traduction of the conting election will mainly depend the Presidential context of 1880.

It is difficult to conceive how a Democrat can consistently cash his vote to accomplish a disaster as given to the party to which he owes allectance.

It is asserted by some that its mainly for Mr. Kelly to declare himself a cannot as with the avowal referred to the party to which he owes allectance.

It is asserted by some that its mainly for Mr. Kelly to declare himself a cannot as with the avowal referred to the party to which he owes allectance.

It is asserted by some that its mainly for Mr. Kelly to declare himself a cannot for the brighten what one can do directly. A high spirited person will never have recourse to subterings. I shoult consider it more many for Mr. Kelly to amount a strike from behind.

As an admirr of Mr. Kelly's public and private virtues. I am sorry for the position he is placed fix. As a mention of the Tanimany deneral formittee, I am sorry for the position he is placed fix. As a mention of the Tanimany deneral formittee, I am sorry for the position he spinal of the distinguished gentlemen whose letters of resignation spiper in the chair of the proposition of this difficulty is clear. Let the prominent men of our organization concludes at sheriff and county Circk will he state before having an assessment of \$15,000 or \$20,00

who have already left us, and house these who may who have already left us, and house the who no part of the second our State and county thekets to incore a hard lating our State and county thekets to incore a hard lating to the left of the left of the lating on the left of the lef New York, Sept. 13, 1879 Time Tries All Things

Except Humphrey's Parrian Diamonia, upon which neither time nor wear have any effect. They are a coatting of diamonia, precipitated by voltaic action on a pure crystal base. They are no sale only at it Humphrey's penelty establishment, with Breathway, conter 12th Adv. New York. Frice but sent less. He has no agents—Adv. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage writes exclusively for the ew York Family Story Paper. - Adv.

Is the title of a new family paper published to day and for sale on every news stand in this city. Price C cents.—

THE AFGHAN OUTBREAK.

Gen. Roberts Asking for More Troops-Ap

SIMLA, Sept. 13 .- Gen. Roberts has tele graphed for four additional regiments. The military authorities have decided to increase both the Kurum and Khyber columns to 12,000 men each. It has been decided that there is no possibility of a sudden dash on Cabul, but it is believed that there will be an early collision be tween the outposts. The disquiet among the border tribes is increasing. The vagueness of the communication brought by the messenger quarters that he has already allenated himself from the alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 13.-The Daily Standard's cor respondent at Candahar says: "A fanatical out-

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily Standard's correspondent at Candahar says: "A fanatical outbreak is possible here on the 15th of this month, which is the concluding day of the Mohammedan Ramadan Inst."

The Times, in a leading editorial article, says: "Nothing is known up to the present time to confirm the rumors of a general rising in Afghanistan. We are justified in believing that the condition of the country has become no worse since the first outbreak."

The Press Association announces that the Home Government telegraphed to the Vicercy of India last night, expressing approval and gratification at his military arrangements. The political department of the India Office here considers it extremely probable that Herst, Badakshan, and Balkh will support the revolt, but has no definite news on the subject. The very absence of news from those districts is accepted as evidence that the country beyond Cabul is practically in the hands of the Herstit troops, which is considered exceedingly probable. The Government may have to exercise military intervention in the affairs of Burmah. St. Petensbulo. Sept. 13.—The Gazette warns its readers against the treacherous assertion that it is necessary for England to conquer Afghanistan. It says: "England has always been the deadly enemy of Russia. The policy of Bussian Asia can only consist of reprisals against England. It is necessary to expelting against an animate England. It is necessary to expelt he had not be done by sending 20.000 Bussians to defend Afghanistan. Now is the favorable moment to free Russia's eastern frontier forever from danger on the part of England.

SIMIA, Sept. 13.—A body of mutinous Afghans has gone to Zurmet, a district east of Ghuznee, hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British fank in the Shutargardan Pass.

The Ameer having addressed a letter to the Indian Government after the outbreak at Cabul, testifying to his friendship for the British, Gen. Roberts has been instructed to call upon the Ameer to prove his sincerity by sending a deputa

A MINE CAVING IN.

Many Houses Swallowed Up and the Entire Village of Mahanoy in Danger.

POTISVILLE, Pa., Sept. 12.-At a late hour last night the residents of Mahanov Plane, a small mining village of about 500 inhabitants. on the Mahanoy branch of the Reading Railroad, were startled from their beds by a rumbling sound and the shaking of their rumbling sound and the shaking of their houses. In many instances the people rushed out of their dwellings in their night clothes, so terribly frightened were they. An investigation this morning showed that the Stanton collery, operated by Miller, Hoch & Co., and whose workings are under the village, had partly caved in on the outskirts of the town. The people living near would not return to their homes, but remained with friends in a less dangerous locality, or in the street all night. To-day they moved their furniture, &c., from the buildings. The cause of the caving in is that the pillars of coal left to prop up the roof of the mine have been cut away. Several other mining towns are threatened in the same way, and in some instances suits have been entered in court against mine owners to compel the abandonment of such unsale works.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 13.—The excite-

owners to compel the abandonment of such unsale works.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 13.—The excitement over the cave-in at Mahanoy Plane, about nine miles from this place, has been increased to-day. At an early hour this morning another cave-in occurred near the one made on Thursday evening, and the houses of Mrs. Crish. Thos. O'Donnel, Michael Alish, Jacob Hiesler, Jno. O'Heensel, Michael has so far given away is about two hundred feet in length and one hundred feet wide. The hole made by the cave-in is about seventy feet deep, and is expected to sink one hundred feet more.

The cause of the surface sinking is that the abandoned mine, owned and operated by Miller. Hoch & Co., has been robbed of its pillars under the village, and the heavy rains caused the surface to full in. This morning there was much excitement at the scene of the disaster.

A Mrs. Michael Hatchey stood at the brink of the abyas to see whether there was any hopes of saving her household goods. She said that her whole fortune was lost, and, with six small children surrounding her, did not know where to get shelter for the night, her husband having been killed a few months ago by a premature explosion. It is raining hard at this hour, and it is thought that before morning several hundred feet more will fall. The streets of Mahanoy Piane are all cracked, having openings of several feet in dimeter.

The streets of Mahanoy Pisne are all cracked, having openings of several feet in diameter. There is not one house in the piace that has not been removed from its foundation by the shock. This evening there is great demand for houses, and the people are compelled to seek refuge at Trackville, a mining town at the head of the Plane.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

British Operatives Protesting Against Reduction-Twenty Mills Closed.

LONDON, Sept. 13.-The North Lancashire Cotton Operatives' Association have issued an energetic appeal to the masters against the contemplated reduction of wares, urging that it would be useless for the improvement of trade, which would be better attained by the adoption of a universal system of short time, working for the energy of the country, ruin the home trade, and reduce the operatives to paperism and seridon. Twenty units are now practically closed at Ashton because of the strike, which is also assuming serious rooperitions at Mossley.

OLDIAN, Sept. 13.—A meeting of representatives of limited manuscutring companies was held to day, at which about 4.000,000 spindles were represented. It was resolved to along short time by working alternate weeks, or three days in each week, for one month. Futly companies, operating 2.050,000 spindles, have decided to go on short time immediately. Cotton Operatives' Association have issued an energeti

Hot Pursuit of the Zulu King.

CAPE Town, Aug. 26 .- The pursuit of King Cetywayo continues hotly. He has split up his party and taken to the bush. His pursuers have been withing three miles of the King, and have actually seen some members of his following. Sir Garnet Wolseley held a meeting of his following. Sir dariet wolseley field a fine with the Northern chiefs at which he informed to that the only obsacle to the settlement of peace was failure to capture Cetywaye, and that any chieffuring Cetywaye would be punished. Lord difficult tured a native who has promised to show him the kinding mace. The hush where he is supposed to be creded it now being surrounded by 200 men.

LONDON, Sept. 13.-Continental newspapers ACNDON, Sept. 13.—Continental newspapers, especially those of Paris, contune to publish all kinds of alarming rumors relative to the relations between Germany and Russia. The North German Gazette of Berlin today, discussing the rumors as to the disagreement be tween Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortenakoff, says. "It is difficult to understand how such a disagreement could have arisen, as, since the Berlin Congress, when the closest intimace existed between them, they have had no apportunity of entering into immediate personal relations."

The Greek Frontler Question

The Beath of Roger, the Tenor Paris Sept. 13.—Gustave-Hippolyte Roger, the atmost French bener, who made the tour with Jenny and on her first visit to England, is dead, at the age of 64.

Death of Suleiman Pasha LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is reported that Sulei-man Pasha, the prominent Turkish General of the Russo-Turkish war, died to-day at Bagdad. Vive Blanquit

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A meeting held at Bordeaus oday, to support the cambidacy of M. Achard to member of the Assembly, dispersed and cries of "Vive Flanguit"

Mary Denin and Bridget Brogan fought in Charles McCarty's inquor store, at 184 Worth street, last night. They clinched in front of the har, each with her hands in the other's hair, and in the struggle both fell to

hands in the other's hair, and in the struckle both full to the floor. They were toreibly separated by some men. The Brocam common walked out into the street immediators, but the other one remained from the common committees. Chose common to the Mutherry street paths and to. No marks a vasional consequence of the Mutherry street paths and to. No marks being very disciplined in her habits, led the police of the common common to the common way to be a proper the case as one of sudden dearn. The drad second was the wife of a hierarch very disciplined being white of the common way the wife of a hierarch very disciplined being who will be a fine the common was arrested, but in the evening in a neighboring sulcon, whereas he had taken refuge.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Seventh letter from Europe appears in the New York | Family Shey Paper. Out today. -- dda.

SUICIDE AT SEVENTY YEARS.

SHOOTING HIMSELF IN THE HEARS TO ESCAPE NEURALGIA.

The Tragic End of Mr. Cyrus L. Ware of Rutherford Park, N. J.—The Painful Mal-ady Medical Skill was Unable to Subduc. Southern families, whose fortunes were diminished by the war, make up a colony of themselves in Rutherford Park, N. J., and constitute, with their geniality and hospitality, one of the most agreeable elements of the society of this picturesque town. The Southerners live near each other, most of them baving attractive homes on Butherford Heights, or thereabout, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Ware, an elderly couple, with several grown up children, went to live in Rutherford Park about six years ago. They selected a fine house at the foot of the heights. It was understood that Mr. Ware was a retired merchant of ample means, and that Mrs. Ware enjoyed an income from real estate in this city. Mrs. Ware, it was said, had been married previously to a Mr. Beland, believed to be a South-ern gentleman of means. Mr. Ware, a native of Vermont, met her early in her widowhood, and married her after a due season of mourning was past. The relationships among Southern-

ers resulting from her first marriage seemed to recommend Mrs. Ware and her family strongly to the Southerners of Rutherford Park, and a close intimacy resulted.

It was soon known that Mr. Ware was the victim of chronic neuralgia. Backing attacks of neuralgic pain seized him almost every third or fourth day. In the paroxysms of pain, it is said, he wished for death, and even asked those about him to end his sufferings by taking his liles. Morphine seemed to be the only drug potent enough to duil the pain and give him sleep. These attacks left Mr. Ware temporarily exhausted. He had emoloyed many physicians, without avail, and he believed that he could not be cured of his terrible malady. In his hopelessness he frequently said, it is reported, that he feared that death was the only relief that he could look for. But, sithout approaching his seventieth year, Mr. Ware was full of vitality. A reaction from the weakness and gloom of the season of pain soon followed. He recovered his usual activity, and visited every part of the house and the garden, and strolled through the town. Mr. Ware was particularly foud of his garden, After his recovery from each painful attack, he tended his flowers with renewed zeal. Mr. Ware rarely went from his home, Mrs. Ware stending to their business in this city.

About four years ago Mr. and Mrs. Ware moved to a house that had been built for them in accordance with their own plans. It is upon the summit of the heights, commanding a superb view, and is the only house visible from the cars of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Its conspleuousness is heightened by the originality of its architecture, an imposing tower rising at the back. The house is painted a pear garry. Flower beds, filled now with fall garniture of the bright, contrasting leaves of the echole and the red flowers of the geranium surreund the house. In this home Mr. and Mrs. Ware received their friends.

Mr. Ware received their friends.

Mr. Ware received their friends.

Mr. Ware received their friends.

Mr.

THE SEA SERPENT

What a Jersey Reporter Learned of his Being Seen by a Yachting Party.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., Sept. 13.-This afternoon as Capt. Forsyth in the yacht Eiln was returning from a cruise he noticed a sea serpent about a hundred yards to leeward. The monster raised its head about fifteen feet above the

ster raised its head about fifteen feet above the water. All on board were paralyzed with fear. One of the ladies fainted in the boat.

The sea serpent curved his neck in a majestic manner and then disappeared, causing a great commotion in the water. Capt. Forsyth told a Jersey reporter that as near as he could surmise the body of the serpent was at least sixty feet in length. Its neck was arched.

The Captain said he gave the serpent a wide berth, believing him to be the ruler of the seas. A little knot of questioners surrounded the Captain on his arrival home. Nothing could disabuse his mind of the belief that he had me the verifable sea serpent. Upon landing att Ocean Grove the ladies and sentlemen congratulated each other on their escape. This evening Capt. Forsyth was the centre of attraction, and he persisted that he had saved at least seven lives.

Thirty Years in the Shadow of the Jall.

Thirty Years in the Shadow of the Jail, When Mary McCoy, a wrinkled old woman,

nearly 80 years of age, was called before Justice Plaher yesterday on a charge of intoxication, the veteran Court Officer Applecate took a look at her and said. "I arrested that woman in 1848, and she has been a "rounder" ever that woman in 1848, and she has been a "rounder" ever since. I believe she has been looked up over a hondred finies, and her life is spent in the police station, the last, and the almishouse. I was city Marson, bound to police force was organized, and Mary Meton, with the re-son I ever arrested. I took her before oblige finer to son I ever arrested. I took her before oblige finer on Sie got ten days. I got three dollars." Justice Fisher extertay gave ber hen days more, and as sie was being led to the prison van sie recognized her old friend, and stomans, extended as wrinkled hand and said, "How de you do, Mr. Applegate?"

Sidney P. Nichols's Case. The formal order signed by Judge Westbrook

yesterday vacating Judge Ingalia's stay in the certiorari proceedings of Mr. Sidney P. Nichols, directs that Mayor looper, before 11 o'clock to morrow, make a return t the writ. The return is required to contain the original record be in the possession of under this control; otherwise, it shall contain a copy of such record, or a listory of all such proceedings.

Judge Westbrook has also granted an order directing the Mayor to show ranse, to diorrew, why the motion returnable on Wednesday before Judge Learned, at Schucettady, to quash or superscale the writ, should not be yacated.

Stabbed while Serving a Summons Richard Gilhooly, a card maker, while serv

ing a summons for a lawyer on John Jones of 510 Pearl street, last evening, was stabled in the breast, alclomen, and thigh. He was taken to the Chambers Street Respi-tal, where, at I a. M., his life was believed to be in great danger. Jones was arrested. The Thermometer in New York Yesterday,

At Hudnut's pharmacy at 3 A. M., 61°; 6, 62°; 9, 67°; 12 M., 70°; 30; P. M., 71°; 0, 60°; 9, 60°; 12 M., 63°; The Signal Office Prediction.

Colder rainy, followed by clearing weather outliwest vering to northwest winds laining followed THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

station.

Stephen Brodie, the New York newsboy, on Fiblay evening began an attempt in San Francisco to wait 250 miles in 75 hours, go as you please.

Gen. Becaming F. Butter is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; William T. Homitton, Democratic monumer for theorems of Maryland, is at the New York, and Ira D. Sankey is at the New York, and Ira D. Sankey is at the Mew York, and Ira D. Sankey is at Delegates from all the twenty eight election districts of the Twentieth Ax-emitty District met in convention and the Twentieth Assembly District metro-convenient evening at 877 Second avenue and commuted as the district the National Workingmen's party for memi-Assembly Mr. Bernard J. Kelly.

The tirent Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States will need 22 25222 weeken in Baltimore in Menday next, there forly representative have accessly accessed an expension of the United States are